

Def. Doc. No. 1015

Excerpt from "Red star over China".

P. 305 line 7 - P. 306 line 10

Edgar Snow was born at Kansas City, Missouri in July, 1905. He is of Irish and English lineage. In his boyhood, it is said that he worked as a farmer, and as an oiler, and also learned printing. From 1923 to 1924 he studied at the Junior College at Kansas City, from 1925 to 1926 at Missouri University and in 1927 at Columbia University (Extension). His first step as a pressman was taken at the Kansas City Star, and his varied activities as a Far East correspondent began after a period as the assistant editor of the China Weekly Review. After 1930, he visited the Eastern Three Provinces of China, Mongolia, Japan, Korea, Formosa, Dutch Indies, Burma and India as well as China proper. Namely, in 1930, he toured the Southwest provinces of China for a long period, then visited West Yunnan and Burma, where he experienced riots. Then he entered India from Burma, and interviewed the leaders of the Indian revolution. At the outbreak of the Soot, 10 Incident, he returned to China, investigated the conditions of the Japanese aggression against China, and sent a great deal of information regarding the Shanghai Incident of 1932, and of the Jehol Incident of 1933 to American and English papers from the actual spot.

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University, but the course in his charge is not known.

His activities, since then, are as described in this book. In June 1936, he entered into Soviet Territory, north of the Shensi province, for the first time as a foreigner, and after repeated inspections and investigations, returned to Peiping.

At the time of the Marco Polo Bridge Incident, he was in Peiping but immediately moved to Shanghai to continue his activities as correspondent. (As to details, during this time, refer to his book "Strife for Asia"). Then he went to Hankow, Wooshow and Chungking, as a result of which journey he published his book "Strife for Asia".

In the same year, he returned to the States, and during World War II visited the U.S.S.R., the details of which are communicated to us through his book "Forms of Influences of the Soviet".

BASIC COMMUNIST POLICIES

For use - 1947 only

"What are the fundamental policies of the Chinese Reds today? I had a dozen or more talks on this subject with Mao Tse-tung and other leading Communists. But before we examine these policies it is necessary to have some conception of the nature of the long struggle between the Communists and Nanking. If we are to comprehend even the recent events in the Peiping-North-west, we must first look at a few facts of history.

In the following paragraphs I paraphrase, in part, the comments of Lo Fu, the young American-educated secretary of the Communist Central Committee, whom I interviewed in Pao An. It likely to be heavy going, but I believe it will prove worth while.

As is well known, the Chinese Communist Party began only in 1921. It grew very rapidly till 1923, when Dr. Sun Yat-sen, founder of the Kuomintang (Nationalist Party), made his famous entente with Soviet Russia. Neither the Kuomintang nor the Kungch'antang (Communist Party) had power, and both claimed to be struggling to establish democracy. It was easy to reach an understanding. In 1924, the Kuomintang was reorganized with the help of Russian advisers, along lines of the party of Lenin. An alliance was formed with the Chinese Communist Party, and Communists became very active in leading and organizing the Great Revolution of 1925-1927, which finally overthrew the corrupt Peking dictatorship.

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Now the basis of this co-operation, as far as the Communists were concerned, can be summarized as the acceptance by Dr. Sun Yat-sen and the Kuomintang of two major revolutionary principles. The first recognized the necessity of an anti-imperialist policy--the recovery of complete political, territorial and economic sovereignty by revolutionary action. The second demanded an internal policy of anti-feudalism and anti-militarism--the realization of a democratic revolution against the landlords and warlords, and the construction of new forms of social, economic and political life, which both the Communists and the Kuomintang agreed must be democratic in character.

The Communists, of course, regarded the successful fulfillment of the "bourgeois-democratic" revolution as a necessary preliminary for any Socialist society which might later be established, so their position was logical in supporting a "democratic national independence and liberation" movement.

Unfortunately, Dr. Sun Yat-sen died in 1926, before the revolution was completed. Co-operation between the Kuomintang and the Kungch'antang came to an end in 1927. From the Communist viewpoint, the Nationalist Revolution may also be said to have ended then. The Right wing of the Kuomintang, dominated by the new militarism, and supported by certain foreign powers, the treaty-port bankers, and the landlords, broke away from the legally elected Government at Hankow. It formed a régime at Nanking under Chiang Kai-shek which the Communists and the majority of the Kuomintang at that time regarded as "counter-revolutionary"; that is, against the "bourgeois-democratic revolution" itself.

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The Kuomintang soon reconciled itself to the Nanking coup d'etat, but Communism became a crime punishable by death. What the Reds conceived to be the two main points of Nationalism--the anti-imperialist movement and the democratic revolution--were practice abandoned. Militarists' civil wars and, later, intensive war against the rising agrarian revolution ensued. Many thousands of Communists and former peasant-union and labor leaders were killed. The unions were suppressed. An "enlightened dictatorship" made war on all forms of opposition. Even so, quite a number of Communists survived in the tiny, and the Party held together throughout a period of great terrorism. In 1937, despite the expenditure of billions of dollars in civil war against them, the Red armies occupied in the Northwest the biggest single connected territory ever under their complete control.

Of course the Reds believe that the decade of history since 1927 has richly validated their thesis that national independence and democracy (which the Kuomintang also set as its objective) cannot be achieved in China without an anti-imperialist policy externally, and an agrarian revolution internally.

Mao Tse-tung, as secretary of the Peasants' Committee of the Kuomintang in 1926 (before the break with the Communists, when Mao was candidate to the Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang), supervised the collection of land statistics for areas in twenty-one provinces. He asserts that this investigation indicated that resident landlords, rich peasants, officials, absentee landlords and usurers, about 10 per cent of the whole rural population, together owned over 70 per cent of the cultivatable land in China. About 15 per cent was owned by middle peasants. But over 65 per cent of the rural population, made up of poor peasants, tenants and farm workers, owned only from 10 per cent to 15 per cent of the total arable land.

"These statistics were suppressed after the counter-revolution according to Mao. "Now, ten years later, it is still impossible to get any statement from Nanking on land distribution in China."

The Communists think that rural bankruptcy has been accelerated by the disastrous consequences of abandoning the anti-imperialist struggle, which to most Chinese today means the "anti-Japanese struggle."

P/M: Jia - P.M. Lines

of course Nanking could not stop civil war as long as the Reds continued to attempt to overthrow the Government by force. But as early as 1932 the Reds had proposed peace, and offered to unite with Nanking, on a common program of resistance to Japan. Their proposals had been rejected. Now, once more, despite the great strategic advantages which the Red Army enjoyed in its developing position in the North-west, the Communist Party, in collaboration

"With anti-Japanese armies and patriotic associations throughout China, had renewed its offers to co-operate to end civil war and create a national "anti-Japanese front" against the aggressor. It promised to submit its Red Army and its Soviet districts to the complete authority of the Central Government provided the Nanjing would agree to establish democratic representative government, resist Japan, enfranchise the people, and guarantee civil liberties to the masses. In other words, the Reds were ready to "remarry" the Kuomintang if it would return to the "Bourgeois-nationalist" programme of anti-imperialism and anti-feudalism. Out of these two basic aims they realized that the fight for national survival was paramount, and must be conducted even at the expense of abandoning the internal struggle over the land question that class antagonisms might have to be sublimated in, certainly could not be satisfied without, the successful solution of the external antagonism with Japan.

P.114 likes - fast line

I asked Mao whether the Soviets were in favour of cancelling unequal treaties. He pointed out that many of these unequal treaties have, in effect, already been destroyed by the Japanese, especially in the case of Manchuria. But as for the future attitude of a representative Government in China, he declared:

"These powers that help or do not oppose China in her war of independence and liberation should be invited to enjoy close friendly relations with China. Those powers which actively assist Japan should naturally not be given the same treatment: for example, Germany and Italy, which have already established special relations with Manchukuo, and cannot be regarded as powers friendly to the

Chinese people.

"with friendly powers, China will peacefully negotiate treaties of mutual advantage. With other powers China is prepared to maintain co-operation on a much broader scale....So far as Japan is concerned, China must by the act of war of liberation cancel all unequal treaties, confiscate all Japanese imperialist holdings, and annul Japan's special privileges, concessions, and influence in this country. Concerning our relations with other powers, we Communists do not advocate any measure that may place at disadvantage the world position of China in her struggle against Japanese imperialism.

3
On war with Japan

P.127 Line 13 - P.128 Line 7

Mao began to answer my first question, about Communist policy towards Japan, which was this: "If Japan is defeated and driven from China, do you think that the major problem of foreign imperialism will in general have been solved?"

"Yes. If other imperialist countries do not act as Japan, or if China defeats Japan, it will mean that the Chinese masses have awakened, have mobilized, and have established their independence. Therefore the main problem of imperialism will have been solved."

"Under what conditions do you think the Chinese people can defeat and exhaust the forces of Japan?" I asked.

He replied: "Three conditions will guarantee our success: first, the achievement of the National United Front against Japanese imperialism in China; second, the formation of a World Anti-Japanese United Front; third, revolutionary action by the oppressed peoples at present suffering under Japanese imperialism. Of these, the central necessity is the union of the Chinese people themselves."

P.128 Line 8 - P.129 Line 9

Question: "How can the people best be armed, organized and trained to participate in such a war?"

Answer: "The people must be given the right to organize and to arm themselves. This is a freedom which Chiang Kai-shek has in the past denied to them. The suppression has not, however, been entirely successful--as, for example, in the case of the Red Army.

Also, despite severe repression in Peking, in Shanghai and other places, the students have begun to organize themselves and have already prepared themselves politically. But still the students and the revolutionary anti-Japanese masses have not yet got their freedom, cannot be mobilized, cannot be trained and armed. When the contrary is true, when the masses are given economic, social and political freedom, their strength will be intensified hundreds of times, and the true power of the nation will be revealed.

"The Red Army through its own struggle has won its freedom from the militarists to become an unconquerable power. The anti-Japanese volunteers have won their freedom of action from the Japanese oppressors and have armed themselves in a similar way. If the Chinese people are trained, armed and organized they can likewise become an invincible force."

Question: "What, in your opinion, should be the main strategy and tactics to be followed in this war of liberation?"

Answer: "The strategy should be that of a war of manoeuvre, over an extended, shifting and indefinite front; a strategy demanding for success on a high degree of mobility in difficult terrain, and featured by swift attack and withdrawal, swift concentration and dispersal. It will be a large-scale war of manoeuvre rather than the simple positional war of extensive trench-work, determined lines and heavy fortifications. Our strategy and tactics must be conditioned by the theatre in which the war will take place, and this dictates a war of manoeuvre."

"This does not mean the abandonment of vital strategic points, which can be defended in positional warfare as long as profitable. But the pivotal strategy must be a war of manoeuvre, and important reliance must be placed on guerrilla and partisan tactics. Fortified warfare must be utilized, but it will be of auxiliary and secondary strategic importance."

P.126 line 13 - P.127 line 3

"Besides the regular Chinese troops we should create, finance, and politically and militarily equip great numbers of partisan and guerrilla detachments among the peasants. What has been accomplished by the anti-Japanese volunteer units of this type in Manchuria is only a very minor demonstration of the latent power of resistance that can be mobilized from the revolutionary peasantry of all China. Properly led and organized, such units can keep the Japanese busy twenty-four hours a day and worry them to death.

"It must be remembered that the war will be fought in China. This means that the Japanese will be entirely surrounded by a hostile Chinese people. The Japanese will be forced to move all their provisions and guard them, maintaining troops along all lines of communications, and heavily garrisoning their bases in Manchuria and Japan as well.

P.134 line 13 --- P.135 line 1

The curriculum varied in different sections of Hsueh Ta, but the diet of cadets in the First Section may be taken as sample. Political lectures included these courses: Political Knowledge

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Problems of the Chinese Revolution, Political Economy, Party Construction, Tactical Problems of the Republic, Leninism and Historical Foundations of Democracy, and Political and Social Forces in Japan. Military courses included: Problems of Street Fighting in the War with Japan, Maneuvring Warfare (against Japan), and the Development of Partisan Warfare in the Anti-Japanese War.

Special text-book had been prepared for some of these courses. Some were carried clear from the Soviet publishing house in Kiangsi, where (I was told) more than eight hundred prints were employed in the main plant. In other courses the materials used were lectures by Red Army commanders and party leaders, dealing with historical experiences of the Russian and the Chinese revolutions, or utilizing material from captured Government files, documents and statistics.

These courses of Hung Ta perhaps suggest a reply to the question, "Do the Reds really intend to fight Japan?" It suffices to show how the Reds foresee and actively plan for China's "war of independence" against Japan--a war which they regard as inevitable unless, by some miracle, Japan withdraws from the vast areas of China now under the wheels of Nippon's military juggernaut.

Red Theatre

P.136 line 6 - line 7

People were already moving down towards the open-air stage, improvised from an old temple, when I set out with the young official who had invited me to the Red Theatre. It was Saturday, two or three hours before sunset, and all Pao An seemed to be with

P.137 line 2 - line 8

Across the stage was a big pink curtain of silk, with the words, "People's Anti-Japanese Dramatic Society," in Chinese characters, as well as Latinized Chinese, which the Reds were promoting to hasten mass education. The programme was to last three hours. It proved to be a combination of playlets, dancing, singing and pantomime--a kind of variety show, or vaudeville, given unity chiefly by two central themes: anti-Macronism and the revolution. It was full of overt propaganda, wholly unsophisticated, and the "props" were primitive. But it had the advantage of being emancipated from cymbal-crashing and falsetto-singing, and of dealing with living material rather than with meaningless historical intrigues that are the concern of the decadent Chinese opera.

P.137 line 15 - P.137 line 2

The first playlet here was called Invasion. It opens in a Manchurian village, in 1931, with the Japanese arriving and driving out the "non-resisting" Chinese soldiers. In the second scene, Japanese officers banquet in a peasant's home, using Chinese men for chairs, and drunkenly making love to their wives. Another scene

shows Japanese dope pedlars selling morphine and heroin and forcing every peasant to buy a quantity. A youth who refused to buy is singled out for questioning.

"You don't buy morphine, you don't obey Manchurian Health rules, you don't love your 'divine' Emperor Tu Yi," charge his tormentors. "You are no good, you are an anti-Japanese bandit!" And the youth is promptly executed.

A scene in the village market-place shows small merchants peacefully selling their wares. Suddenly Japanese soldiers arrive searching for more "anti-Japanese bandits." Instantly they demand passports, and those who have forgotten them are shot. Then two Japanese officers gorge themselves on a pedlar's pork. When he asks for payment they look at him in astonishment. "You ask for payment? Why, Chiang Kai-shek gave us Manchuria, Jeho', Chahar, the Tangku Truce, the Ho-Watson Agreement, and the Hopei-Chahar Council, without asking a single cent! And you want us to pay for a little pork?" Whereupon, they impale him as a "bandit."

In the end, of course, all this proves too much for the villagers. Merchants turn over their stands and umbrellas, farmers rush forth with their spears, women and children come with their knives, and all swear to "fight to the death" against the Erh-pen-kuei--the "Japanese devils."

The little play was sprinkled with humour and local idiom. Bursts of laughter alternated with oaths of disgust and hatred for the Japanese. The audience got quite excited. It was not just

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political propaganda to them, nor slapstick melodrama, but the poignant truth itself. The fact that the players were mostly youths in their teens and natives of Shensi and Shansi seemed entirely forgotten in the onlookers' absorption with the ideas presented.

Anatomy of Money

P-287 ch. 5 - Sec. 3

Paper currency in the South, bearing the signature of the "Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Soviet Government State Bank," was excellently printed, on good bank paper. In the Northwest, technical deficiencies resulted in a much crudely issued on poor paper, and sometimes on cloth. Their slogans appeared on all money. Notes issued in Shensi bore such exhortations as these: "Stop civil war!" "Unite to resist Japan!" "Long live the Chinese revolution!"

Soviet money was accepted nearly everywhere in the stabilized Soviets, and had full buying power, prices being generally slightly lower than in the "white districts."

The Insurrectionist

P. 92, Box 3 - P. 75, Line 5

During 1928, 1926, and 1927, the Northern Expedition was under way, with Chiang Kai-shek as Commander-in Chief, selected jointly by the Kuomintang and the Communists. Chou En-lai was ordered to prepare an insurrection and help the Nationalist Army seize Shanghai. A youth of twenty-eight, with no formal military training, little experience with the working class (from which as son of a big bourgeois family, he had been isolated), with no guidebook to show him how to make an insurrection, and none to advise him (the chief Russian advisors being with Chiang Kai-shek), Chou arrived in Shanghai equipped only with a revolutionary determination and a strong theoretical knowledge of Marxism.

Within three months the Communist Party had organized 600,000 workers, and was able to call a general strike. The response was unanimous, and a terrifying experience to the snug populace of this greatest stronghold of foreign imperialism in China. But the insurrection failed to materialize. Unarmed and untrained, the workers did not know how to go about "seizing the city." They had to learn empirically the necessity of an armed nucleus of workers. And the militarists accommodated them.

Underestimating the significance of the first and then of a second strike, the old northern warlords merely cut off a number of heads, but failed to halt the labour movement. Chou En-lai and the famous Shanghai labour leaders, Chao Tso-yen, Ku Shun-chung, and Li Yim-ting, now succeeded in organizing 50,000 militants, and in the

French concession secured promises where military training was secretly given to 2,000 cadre's. With munitions smuggled into the city, an "iron band" of 300 marksmen was trained, and this was the only armed force these Shanghai workers had.

On March 21, 1927, the Communists called a general strike which closed all the industries of Shanghai, and put 600,000 workers, organized and militant for the first time in their lives, behind the barricades of revolution. They seized first the police stations, next the arsenal, then the garrison, and after that, victory. Five thousand workers were armed, six battalions of revolutionary troops created, and a "citizens' government" was proclaimed.

It was the most remarkable coup d'état in modern Chinese history.

Thus it happened that Chiang Kai-shek, arriving a few days later at the outskirts of Shanghai, found his battle already won, and was able to enter the Chinese city¹ and accept power from a triumphant workers' army. And thus it happened that when, about a month later, Chiang Kai-shek staged his own Right coup d'état, and the killing of radicals began, first on his list of condemned was this dangerous youth who had given him his victory--but who, the Generalissimo realized, might also take it away from him. And thus also began Chou En-lai's life as a fugitive from the Kuomintang, and as a leader of the Third Revolution, the revolution that raised the Red banner in China.

Chao Tso-yan, Yu Shun-chang, Lo Yen-ming, and Ch'en Yen-nien (son of Ch'en Tu-hsiu, a founder of the Communist Party of China, and now imprisoned at Nanking), and dozens more of Chou En-lai's close co-workers in the Shanghai uprising, were seized and executed. The toll of the "Shanghai massacre" is estimated at 5,000 lives. Chou En-lai himself was captured by Chiang Kai-shek's Second Division, and General Pai Chung-hsi (now ruler of Kiangsi) issued an order for his execution. But the brother of the division commander had been Chou's student at Whampoa, and he helped Chou to escape.

The Insurrectionist fled to Wuhan, then to Nanchang, where he helped organize the famous August First Uprising, the historical beginning of the Red Army of China. Next he went to Swatow, where Red workers seized the great seaport of South China, and under Chou En-lai held it for ten days against assaults from both foreign gunboats and the native troops of militarists; and then on to Canton, and the organization of the famous Canton Commune.

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CERTIFICATE OF AUTHENTICITY

I hereby certify that the book hereto attached, written in Japanese by Edgar Snow, consisting of 307 pages, entitled "Red Star over China" and issued on Dec. 20, 1942, is a book which I translated and which I had published by EIBI Publishing Co.

Certified at Tokyo,
on this 10 day of April, 1947

EIBI Publishing Co.

USAI Seijiro

/s/ SUGIMOTO Toshiro (seal)
USAI, Seijiro (seal)

I hereby certify that the above signature and seal were affixed hereto in the presence of the Witness.

at the same place,
on the same date

Witness: /s/ O.K.D. Shigemasa

中日ノ赤イ星（上）

エドガード・スノウ著
宇佐美誠次郎、杉本俊朗共訳

◎三〇五頁七行目：：：三〇六頁十行目

エドガード・スノウハ一九〇五年七月米國ミズリイ州カンサス、シティニ
生レ、ソノ家系ハアイルランド及ビ英國系デアル少年時代ニハ農業勞働
ニ從事シクリク修道ノ油蔴ヲマリ又印刷衛ヲ學ンダ由デ一九二三年一二四
年ニハカンサス、シティノ、ジュニアード、カレッヂニ移ビ次イデ一九二
五年十二六年ミズリイ大學一九二七年コロンビア大學（エクステンショ
ン）、ニ学ンダ彼ノ新聞記者トシテノ第一歩ハカンサス、シティ、スタジ
オニ始マルガ一九二九年一三〇年ニハチヤイナ、ウイークリイ、レヴュ
（密勵氏評論）、ノアシステムト、エディタートシテ活躍シ次イデ彼ノ極
東特派員トシテノ多彩ナ活動ガ始マツタ一九三〇年以後スノウハ中國本
部ノ外、東三省、蒙古、日本、朝鮮、臺灣、西領貢印度、緬甸、印度ヲ
訪レテ居ル、即チ一九三〇年ニハ西南各省ヲ長期ニ亘ツテ遊歷シ雲南省
西部ヨリ緬甸ニ至リ一九三一年ノ緬甸ノ叛亂ノ時ニハ同地ニ在ツタソノ

中日ノ赤イ星（上）

エドガード・スノウ著

宇佐美誠次郎、杉本俊朗共訳

◎三〇五頁七行目：：：三〇六頁十行目

エドガード・スノウハ一九〇五年七月米國ミズリイ州カンサス、シティニ
生レ、ソノ家兵ハアイルランド及ビ英國系デアル少年時代ニハ農業勞働
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紙ニ始マルガ一九二九年一月ニハチャイナ、ウイークリイ、レビュ
（密勸氏評論）、ノアシスタンクト、エディタアトシテ活躍シ次イデ彼ノ根
真時派員トシテノ多彩ナ活動ガ始マック一九三〇年以後スノウハ中國本
部ノ外、東三省、蒙古、日本、朝鮮、臺灣、西領貢印度、緬甸、印度ヲ
訪リテ居ル、即チ一九三〇年ニハ西南各省ヲ長期ニ亘ツテ避暑シ雲南省
西部ヨリ緬甸ニ至リ一九三一年ノ緬甸ノ叛亂ノ時ニハ同地ニ在ツクソノ

後編
JUL 1949 10/15
後編
ヨリ印度ニ入り印度革命ノ領袖ト會見シテ居ル九、一八事變ノ
勒魯ト共ニ彼ハ中ニ歸來シ日本ノ軍日侵略狀況ヲ觀察シ一九三二年
ノ上海戰爭一九三三年ノ熱河戰爭コ際シテモ幾多ノ戸信ヲ現地ヨリ米
英ノ各紙ヘ送ツクノデアル

此ノ間一九三四年一三五年ニハ北京ノ燕京大學ノ講師ノ任ニアツクガ
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ラレテ居ル、次イデ彼ハ武漢貢辰ニ赴キソノ結果トシテ一九四一年
アジアノ爲ノ闘ヒ」ガ發表サレタ同年彼ハ米ニ歸リ第二次世界戰爭
ニ開戦ヘ一九四五年、ナシテ我々ニ傳ヘラレテ居ル

共産黨ノ基本的政策

今日ノ中國共産黨ノ基本的政策ハ何デアラウカコノ開闢ニツイテ私ハ毛澤東ソノ例ノ其議論有袖トナリ同ニ直リ諸シ合ツタクレドモ私達ガコレラノ政策ヲ検討スル所ニ共産黨ト南京政府トノ長期ノ四年ノ性質ニツイテ、或ル以久サ持ツコトガ必要デアル若シ私達ガ紅化シツツアル西北ノ最新ノ出来事ヲ理得シヨウトスルダクデモ私達ハ先づ右一二事半ノ歴史的事實ヲ顧ミトクレバナラナイ

次ノ各節テ私ハ保安デ會見シタ共産黨中央委員會ノ幹イテメリカデ教育テヨウクの開拓者ノ誰等ヲ私ノ流傳デ解説スルソレハ頗ハシイコトダガ、ソレダクノ值打ノアルコトガ判ルダラウト思フ周知ノ事ダガ中國共産黨ハヤツト一九二一年ニ創立サレタ

ソレハ國民黨ノ創立者孫逸仙ガソヴィエト、ロシヤト有名ナ協定ヲ行ツタ一九二三年迄非當ニ矣鴻ニ生長シタ日民黨共產黨共ニ權力ヲ持タ

ズ、前者ハ民主主義ヲ獨立スルクメニ鬪争シテ居ルノダト主張シタ。

諒解ニ到達スルノハ容易デアツタ。一九二四年ロシア人所開ノ援助デ
自民黨ハレーニンノ論ノ方針ニ則ツテ改組サレタ、中國共産黨トノ聯
盟が結成サレ共産黨自ハ勝敗セル北京政權ヲ打倒シタ一九二五年十一
九二七年ノ大革命ノ指導組織ニ非常ナ活躍ヲ示シタサテ共産黨員ニ門
スルカギリ、コノ合作ノ基盤ハ孫逸仙ト自民黨ガニツノ主要ナ政命的
原則ヲ承認シタコトニアルト概括出来ル第一ノ原則ハ反帝・主義政策
一革命的行動ニ依ル完全ナ政治的、領土的、經濟的主權ノ回復ノ必
要ヲ認メタ第二ノ原則ハ反封建主義ト反軍閥主義・地主、官閥ニ向ク
ラベル民主主義革命ノ實現、社會、經濟政治生活ノ新ラシイ形態ノ建
設ソレハ在郷上民主主義的タラネバナラヌコトニ兩者ノ聲見ハ一一致
テ居タリノ内に續チ要求シク。

勿論其議員ハ後ニ確立サレルデアラウ社會主義社會ニ對スル必然的
前掛件トシテ「ブルジョア民主主義」革命ノ成功的ナ完遂ヲ謀メタ

ノデ、カレラノ立場ハ「民主主義的民族的獨立ト解放」運動ヲ援助スル點デ首尾一貫シテ居タ不幸ニモ孫逸仙ハ革命ガ完成サレル前ニ一九二五年逝去シタ時民黨ト其産業トノ合作ハ一九二七年終 ナ告ゲタ共産黨側ノ見解カラハ「民革命ハコレテ終ツクト云ヘヨウ、新之主導ニ支配サレ一都ノ列強、開港場ノ銀行家地主ニ援助サレク」曰民資右派ハ合法的ニ遷出サレタ武漢政府カラ離脱シタ同派ハ蔣介石ヲ上ニ戴キ南京ニ政権ヲ樹立シクガ共産黨員ト之民黨員ノ大部分ハ當時コレヲ「反革命的」即チ「ブルデヨア民主主義革命」自体ニ反ヌルモノト認メタ。

國民革命ハ直チニ南京ノクーデタート和解シタガコノクタメ共產主義ハ死刑ニ處セラルベキ罪トナツク共產黨員ガ民族主義ノニツノ重壓ナル點ニ反骨圖主義運動ト民主主義革命ト考ヘタモノハ實際上放棄サレタ體不テ眞面目而下ト爲ニハ鋒捲スル農業革命ニ對スルハゲシイ消滅ガ起ツク數千ノ共產黨員、從前ノ農民組合勞働運動者等が殺

Ref. file #/015

サレ組合ハ彈壓サレタ「開明的獨裁政權」ハアラカル形態ノ反對勢力ニ對シ武力ヲ用ヒクソレニモカカハラズカナリノ所ノ共產黨員ガ軍ノ中ニ生キ幾リ等ハ大テロリズムノ期間ヲ経ジテ維持サレタ共產黨員ニ對スル内戰ニ數十億元支出サレタニモカカハラズ一九三七年红军ハ西北ニソノ完全ト支配力ヲ及ぼシ得ル廣大ト領域ヲ獲得シタ勿論共產黨員ハ一九二七年以來ノ十年間ノ歷史が民權獨立ト民主主義、民權モソレヲ目的トシタガ、ハ計外的ニハ反帝、主權政權對內的ニハ農業革命ナクシテハ中國ニ於テ成就サレ得ナイト云フ彼等ノ宣言ヲ充分ニ確認シクト信ジテ居ル。

一一〇頁一行目一五行目

毛澤東ハ一九二八年ノ國民運動委員會書記トシテ、粵漢鐵トノ分離以前毛ガ國民党中央執行委員會捕デアツタ當時ニ二十一年ノ地主ノ土地所有ノ實業ヲ賄得シタ、コレハコノ問題ハ在鄉地主・富農・官吏・不在地主・高利貸等對農村人口ノ約十分ガ中日產耕地ノ七十%以上ヲ所有シテ居ルコトヲ示シタト所言シタ。約半數ハ中農ノ所有アル・然ルニ貧農・小作人雇農ヘリ成ル・農村人口ノ六十五%以上ハ全無地ノ丁少ラ所有スルニ過ぎナカツタ。

毛ニヨレハ「コレラノ統計ハ反革命ノ後ニ發表シ禁ラレテシマツタ」
「丁年後ノ現在、中國ノ土地所有分布ニクイテ、南京カラ何等カノ結果ヲ
シルコトハ未だ不可認メ」

15
地產地主地主對抗ノ志復ウル結果ニヨクテ促進サレタト考ヘテ居ル
一一〇頁一行目一一二頁五行目

勿論紅軍が政府ヲ武力ニヨクテ打倒スル企圖ヲ持テ置ケル限り南京ハ内段

16/10/15

ヲ中止スルコトハ出来サセタ。併シ早クモ一九三二年ニ紅軍ハ和平ヲ提
案シ抗日トイフ共通ノ綱領ヲ南京トノ聯合ヲ提策シタ・ソノ提策ハ拒絕サ
レタ・紅軍ハ今ヤ西北ニ於テ貿易的價位ノ地位ヲ占メソノ勢ハ益々發展シ
「クアルガ侵略者ニ對スル全國的「抗日戰線」ヲ結成スルタメニハ内戰ヲ
停止シ全中國ノ抗日軍・愛國團體ト協力スル所意アリト提案シタ・コノ建
案ニ於テ於滿洲ハ南京ガ民主主義的代護政府ヲ確立シ日本ト抗戰・人民ニ
參政權ヲアタヘ・人民大眾ニ市民的ナ自由ヲ保障シサヘスレハ紅軍トソガ
イエト地質トハ之ラ中央政府ノ完全ナ主權下ニオクヨノデアルト約束シテ
居ル・イビ換ヘレハ其產氣ハ國民黨ガ反帝民主義反封建主義ノブルジア
「民族主義」的綱領ニ復歸スルナラバ國民黨ト何時デ・「再婚」スル用意
アルコトヲ極明シクノテアル・而シテヨノ共本的目標ノウチ民族的生存權
ノタメノ開拓ノ方ガ重視デアリ土地問題ニ關スル國內開拓ノ方ハ之ヲ凡
シテボ衍行スベキダト共產氣ハ主張シタ・即チ階級的敵對關係ノ解決ハ日
本トノ對外的敵對關係ノ解決サクシテハ期待シム又コノタメノ開拓ノ
内ニ昇華スベキデアルト考ヘタ。

一一七頁行目！末行目

コレラ不平等條約ノ多クハスデニ日本ニカリ時ニ兩國事變ニ於テ賤財サレ
テ后ルト特權シタ・ソシテ中國武漢又兩將來ノ影響ニツイテハカレハ次ノ
マウニ說曰シタ「友好列弱ト中國トハ平和裡ニ相互利益ノ條約ヲ商議スル
ノデアラウ・ソノ他ノ列弱トモ中國ハ處況ヲ協力ヲ維持スル用意ガアル・
吾シ日本ニ門スル限りデハ中國ハ解放戦ノ行動ヲ通ジテスペテノ不平等條
約ヲ破棄シテアラニル日本帝國主義者ノ財産ヲ沒收シ日本ノ特殊權益・私
界・及ぞ中國内ニ於ケルソノカラ救援・一ヶレハラナ・ソノ他列弱ト
ノ關係ニ於テハ我々共に正義ハ日本帝國主義ニ對スル開爭ニ於テ中國ノ
世界的地位ヲ不利益トカル・グナ如何ナル並置ヲモ難調シナイ

一一七頁下部行目一一八頁上行目

日本ニタル既產權ノ政見如何トノ私ノ質問ニ毛澤東ハ答へ始メタガ私ノ
質問通りデアル「吾シ日本ガ敗北シ中國カラ追ビ拂ハルナラハ「外國管
理主義」ノ大問題ハ中國ニ於テ一般的解決ヲ尋ラレルダラウトオ考ヘデス

1968.10.15

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ヲ中止スルコトハ出來サカタ。併シ早クモ一九三二年ニ紅軍ハ湘平ヲ侵
奪シ抗日トイフ共通ノ綱領デ南京トノ聯合ヲ提策シタ・ソノ提案ハ拒絕サ
レタ・紅軍ハ今ヤ西北ニ於テ戰略的優位ノ地位ヲ占メソノ勢ハ益々發展シ
・クアルガ侵略遂ニ對スル全國的「抗日聯軍」ヲ結成スルタメニハ内戰ヲ
停止シ全中國ノ抗日軍・愛國團體ト協力スル所意アリト提案シタ・ヨノ建
策ニ於テ終產黨ハ南京ガ民主主義的代議政局ヲ確立シ日本ト抗敵・人民ニ
參政權ヲアタヘ・人民大眾ニ市民的ナ自由ヲ保障シサヘスレハ紅軍トソウ
イエト地質トハ之ラ中央政府ノ完全ナ主權下ニオクヤノデアルト約束シテ
居ル・イビ換ヘレハ其產氣ハ國民黨が反帝反封建主義ノブルジアア
ルコトヲ聲明シクノテアル・而シテコノ其本的目標ノウテ民族的生存權
ノタメノ圖爭ノ方ガ重視デアリ土地問題ニ關スル國內圖爭ノ方ハ之ヲ及張
シテベシ行スバキダト共產黨ハ主張シタ・即チ階級的敵對關係ノ解決ハ日
本国トノ對外的敵對關係ノ解決ヲクシテハ期待シム又コノタメノ圖爭ノ
内ニ昇華スペキデアルト考ヘタ。

◎一四頁八行目——一二五頁九行目

質問「カウイフ職業ニシガスルニハドウスレバ人民ノ武裝組織、開港ガ

ウマク行クデヤウカ」

彼は一人是ハ自己ヲ組織シ、吸支スル判ヲアダヘラレナケレバナリマ
セシ、コレハ過去ニ序介石ガ人民ニアタヘナカツタ自古テス。許シ乍
ラムノ如クモモトノ組織ノ結合ノヤウニ完全ニハ成功シマゼンデシタ
マ。北京上海ソノ銀各地ノ結社ナ別處ニモ拘ラス是生還ハ自分還ラ體
制シ給メ、既ニ政治的ニ事務ヲ終了シマシタ。ケレドモ此生還ト即ち
前之反日大眾ハ宗旨ニ明白ノ組織モ有員、幹部、武裝ノ許可モアタヘ
ラレテ唐マゼン之ニ反シテ大眾が經濟的、社會的、政治的自由ラマク
ヘレルナラバ、カレラノ力ハ數百倍モ強化サレ、民族ノ眞ノ力万般
キルテセウ

軍ハ開港ヲ巡シテ軍國ヨリ自由ヲ開ヒ取リ確乎タル勢力ヲ布シシ
テス。抗日義勇隊ハ日本ノ壓制着カラ行動ノ自由ヲ固ヒトリ同シ
キニシテ自ラ武装シタノテス。モシ中國人民刀訓練、武装、組織ニ

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感動スルナラバカレラモ同様ニ無敵ノ力トナルコトガ出来マス」

所は「學究ノ御意見テハコノ「解散競争」ニ採用サルベキ戦略、執行ノ主

要點ハ何テセウカ」

河合「アリハ眞尋門リサイハ株ノ戸況ナ達成機会セウ、ソノ間ハ行動上
自ナム由地ニ於ケル當初ノ政治性ニ依存シ、急緩ト急進、改進ナ策印ト
分散ヲ特徴トスル機運テス、ソレハ戸况ナ重視、操作ハ政治ニ制約セレ
ルモノテスガ該機運ヲ制オルノテス」

「コレハ必ズシモ重要ナ政治的危機ノ反映ツ取扱スルノテハアタソレガ
有利アル由リ隨地情ノ防衛モ必要デス。併シ中心的機運ハ過激化テブ
リジトヨツラ東トシナケレバナリマセン、過激化モ利用サレナケレバナ
リマセンガソレハ眞尋上ハ補助的ナ二次的ナモテセウ」

◎一二六頁十三行目——一二七頁三行目

中間正規軍ノ外ニ私槍ハ多數ノ遊擊はト別効除ヲ農民ノ間ニ作り自シ之ヲ
指導シ、政治的、軍事的ニ充分訓練ヲアタヘナケレバナリマセン。湖南テ
コノ種ノ抗日義勇軍ガナシ遂ケタ成績ハ全中國ノ革命的農民カラ動員出來

May Dec #/015

ル 在的抵抗力ノ如メテ小サナ戦場ニ過ぎマセン。適當ニ指シ組織スレバ
カウイフ部隊ハ日本人ヲ一日二日間弾命ニ疲レセセ、死ヌマテ能マス
コトガ出来マス。

「志レテナラナイノハ、彼等が中國内テハ、ハレルト云フコトテス。日本人
ハ、敵隊アルモ中國人民ニ完全ニトリ拳カレテシマフダラウトフリケテス
日本人ハスベテ想ト共ニシテシナケレバナラタシ、ソレヲ守護シアラ
ユル交渉組ニ沿ツテ軍はワ日本シ清潤ト日本本地ヲ長城ニ守護シナケレ
バナラヌテセウ」

⑤一三四頁十三行目十一—一三五頁十行目

紅大ノ各部ノ課目ハソレザレ教ツテ居タガ第一部ノ候補生ノソレハ見六ト
シテ考ヘテヨカラウ、政治講座ハ次ノキウナ課程ヲ含ンデ居ル。政治知識
、中國革命ノ諸問題、經濟學、黨建設、共和國ノ實行的諸問題、レーニン
於ケル戰術ノ諸問題（日本ニ對スル一奇襲戰、抗日戰爭ニ於ケル遊擊戰ノ
發展ヲ含ンデ居タ。特別ノ教科書ガ以上ノ課程ノ或ルモノニハ用意サレテ

居タ或ルモノハ明カニ江西ノソヴィエト印刷局カラ持ツテ某タモノテソコテ
ハ八百人以上ノ印刷工ガ工場デ負ハレテ居タトノコトテアル觀ノ課程デ使ハ
レタ教科ハ紅軍指揮官ト黨領袖ノ講演テソレラハ曰シア及ビ中國革命ノ史
的経験ヲ概ヒ或ヒハ、收シタ政府ノ文書、鈔録、統計等ノ資料ヲ利用シタモ
ノダツタ。

コレラノ紅大ノ議長ハ語ラク「紅軍ハ實際日本トタクカハウトシテ居ルノダ
ラウカ」トイフ機関ニ説スル回答ヲ示シスルデアラウ。機関ニ紅軍ガ紅軍シ
テ居リ中國ノ日本ニ對スル「獨立戰爭」ヲ熱心ニ對待シテ居ルカヲ示スニハ
以上テ充分テアル、何等カノ奇譎ニヨウテ日本が現在ソノ軍事的ジヤ力ノト
トノ軍備ノ下ニ隠匿セル中國ノ廣大ナ地域カラ撤兵シナ无限リコノ戰争ハ不
可避テアルトカレラハ尋ヘテ居ルノデアル

◎一三六頁六行目——九行目

第五章 赤イ劇場

4/10/5
私ヲ赤イ劇場ニ訪テクレタ若イ官吏ト一諸ニ私ガ出掛ケタ時ニハ人々ハ既
ニ古イオ寺ヲ利用シテ同ニ合セニ作ツタ屋外舞臺ノ方へ下りテ行ツタ。ソノ

卷一百一十一 目錄二十一

卷一百一十一 目錄二十二

卷一百一十一 目錄二十三

卷一百一十一 目錄二十四

卷一百一十一 目錄二十五

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卷一百一十一 目錄二十六

卷一百一十一 目錄二十七

卷一百一十一 目錄二十八

卷一百一十一 目錄二十九

卷一百一十一 目錄三十

卷一百一十一 目錄三十一

落テ開港シ、日本人ガヤツテ來テ「無抵抗」ノ中國兵ヲ退散フ、第二場テハ
ハ日本ノ將校ガ其民ノ家テ寒舍ヲ居キ、中國人ヲ妻子ノ代リニ使ヒ、那バ
ラツテ對女ヲ口説ク他ノ場面テハ日本人ノトシ賤賤行商カニ此ハヤヘ良イ
ンヲ以テ、リ祖民ニ一包ヲ買フヤウニ四イル、買フノヲ拒ねシタ一青年ハ引ッ
張リ出サレチ騒動サレル。

「オ前ハ、シルヒシタ買ハナイノカ、オ前ハ、眞理ノ所生處ニ從ハナイノ
カ、オ前ハ、一勝利ニ畢竟憑信ヲ致セシナイノカ」ト責メ立テル。『オ前ハ、性
シカラヌ、オ前ハ、抗日匪賊ダ』ソシテ青年ハ忽テ首ヲ割ラレテシマフ。
一村ノ市場ノ埠頭テハ、小商人造ゴ平日間ニ商品ヲ賣ツテ居ル、突然、日本ノ
兵隊ガヤツテ來テ「抗日匪賊」ヲ捉空スル直チニカレラハ嚴照ヲ出セト云
セト云フ、忘レタ者ハ射殺セレル、ソレカラ二人ノ日本將校ガ行商ノ豚肉
ラガツガツ喰ツテシマフカレガ代金ヲ請求スルト後等ハオド界テ行商人ヲ
睨ミツケル。『オ前ハ、代金ヲヨコセト云フノカ、何ダ將介石ハ、一錢モ块レト
ハ云ハズニ渤海、鴨河、察哈爾、塘沽協定、何、海滻协定、製禁委員會ヲ
ヨコシタジヤナイカ、ソレナノニオ前ハチヨツビリノ豚肉ノ金ヲ拂ヘト云

10/15
「ノカ」ソレカラ彼等ハ行商ヲ「四國」トシテ朝シ候シタ。勿論最後ニハ
スペテヨレ等ノ事ハ村長ニトツテ堵ヘラレナクナル、商人ハソノ腰袋ト之
ヲヒツクリ返シ、其段ハ皆ソ持ツテ、之用シ、女子供ハ礼物ヲ持ツテヤツ
テ來テ折ガ「日本鬼」ニ對シテ「死ヌマテ」フ。ト。

コノ小サナ芝居ニハユーモアト土語ガ入ツテザル。大半テ笑ヒ是ト日本
人ニ對スルビ県トキシミノ惡事トガ入り交ル。秘密ハ半ニ傳拂サレル。
ソレハカレラニトツテハ政治的宣傳ソノモノゾハナクシタテタ隠處ゾモナ
ク、ミシイツヤソノモノデアル。雅善ガ大將今十代デ、本領ト因西也レデ
アルトイフ事ハ也ガ當主中ノ事例ニ復入シテキルノゾ、全ク忘レラレ
テキルヤウデアツム

◎二八九頁三行目 八行目

「中國工農蘇維埃政府國立銀行」ノ字ヲ入レタ南方ノ新幣ハ良質ノ用紙ニキレイニ印刷サレテ居タ。西北ニ於テハ技術的困難ノタメニ、貧弱ヨリニ時ニハ有ニ觀末ヲ印刷チシタモノアツタ、カレラノスローガソハスペテノ貨幣ノ上ニ見ラレタ陝西省デ發行サレタ紙幣ニハ「内戰チ停止セヨ」「抗日ニ一致セヨ」「中國革命萬歲」「トイフヤウナ漢語ガ附キラレテ居タ、ソヴィエトノ貨幣ハ安定シタソヴィエト内デハ」、確ツド列ル所デ受取ラレ、完全ヲ購買力ヲ持テ、相場ハ一般ニ白色地區ヨリ極ク値力低カツタ。

◎七二頁三行目一一一七四百六行目

一九二五年一九二六年一九二七年ノ間ニ國民黨ト共產黨トノ聯合推進ニヨリ蔣介石ハ總司令官トナリ北伐ガ進行シタ。周黒葵ハ異動ノ準備チシ門民軍ガ上海ヲ占領スルノチ援助スルヤウ命ロラレタ。正式ノ軍事訓練モ受ケズ參軍運動ノ經歴モ少クヘ大ブルジコア家族ノ子弟トシテカレハ學術階級カラ孤立シテ居タ一如何ニ暴動ヲヤルカ教ル事内蟲モ持タベ

助言シテモ皆タズハヨシニア人ノ日本ハ蔵介石ニ同呼シタ一、二十八日ノ青化
周ハ革命的決意、兵力ヲマルクシズムノ理論的知識ア武裝シケタケデ上海ニ

到着シタ。

三月ノ粗ニ共產會ハ六十万人ノ勞働者ヲ組織シ總理業ヲ命ズル事ガ出來ル
ヤウニナツタリ即ちハ誰モ學識ヲカツタ、中國ニ於ケル事日本後最大ノ根柢
尚トシテ安易ヲ暮モ食ツテ居タ此ノ時、住民ニトツテハ恐ルベキ懼陰ニアツ
タ、ガガ暴烈ハ實現セズニ失敗シタ、武装モヨク即機モ受ケズ勞働者道ハ、
「都市キ占領スル」ニハドウシテイイカ到ラリカツタ。彼等ハ謀財ニヨツテ
暴動者ノ武裝せル中核體ノ必要ヲ得バネバヨラカツタ。ソシテソレヲ軍用
主義者ガ彼等ニ提供シタ。

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約二次及ビ第二次ノ暴動ノ意圖ヲ得少評價シテ復式ヨ此洋宣闇ハ罪ニ數多ノ
斯首チ行ツタタケテ暴動源自身ノ阻止ハ出來ナカツタ、周恩來ト有名ト上
海ノ勞働指導者達士度、順順對、羅亦舟ハ今ヤ五百人ノ糾結ノ組織ニ成功
シフラソス世界デ建物キ至ニ入レ、ソコデ二千ノ幹部ニ昇シテ即務裡ニ軍用
訓練チ行ツタ、上海ニ密移入サレタモ一ヅル然第三百人ノ狙擊者ノ「鐵閥」

ガ開キサレタ。フレガ上海に居候ノ所ツタ唯一ノ威力アツタ。

一九二七年三月二十一日共産黨員ハ但馬港ヲ命ジタ上海ノ全工業ハ停止ノク
初メテ紡錘ト印刷トニ漆ビタリタ六十枚ノ勞作者ハ其命ノバリケードニ更開
シカ。カレラハ始終終チ次ニ兵器、機械及チ占領シテ修理ヲ施す事
ナ。五千ノ勞作者ガ武器サレナリノ連合は勞作リ因サレハ人民政府一ノ行
政サレタ、ワレハ時代中國史、既モ注目スベキナテクナテアツタ。

廿日於上海ノ近郊ニ到着シク蔣介石ハ城門方程ニ隕洞ヲオサメタ事ヲ見シ
中國人所ヘ就ニ入地院オ諸々ノ勞作者實カラ體力ヲ極ケルコトガ出来タ
所ガハカラズモ一箇月後ニハ蔣介石ガカレ自身ノ右腕ヲナテクナテ行シ、
無造作ノ體裁ヲハジメタソメ時ノ有職人等ノ経口ハ彼ニ隕洞ヲ與ヘハシタガ
彼カラ其ノ勝利ヲ奪力モ知レナシ此ノ危險ヲ實感テアツタ。此ノ時以降國
民黨七名皆トシテノ間黒夢ノ生活ガ如マリヤガテ中國ニ江代チ揚タル爲三晝

金指道者トシテノ彼ノ生活ガ如マツタ。
註 勿論外國四眼ハ希望ナレカツタ、國民軍ハ上海ノ中國人所ヲ占ムシ

タタケクリウク
 起士兵、自門前、四海六角、陸狂作ハ中國共産黨ノ創立時テ現在南京テ長城リ
 レテ戸門關税局ノ直子ニテ並ニ上海銀行テ同銀行主幹官ニ於有ソク終達十數人
 ガ特ヘラレテ處刑サレタ「上海虐殺」ノ代價ハ五千人ノ生命ヲ犠牲サレテ居
 ル。門閥裏モ改名石ノ館ニ附タクナニ掛ヘリ。自保團體軍ヘ現在江西宣主也
 ニヨリ死刑ヲ宣告サ下サレタ、トヨロガ偶々所長ノ弟万費捕ニ於ケル間ノ點
 生クリクノデ固ハ逃亡タルコトガ出來タ、コト是れ相場之ハ被難ニ遭ガレ
 目ニ遭ケワヨテ申日紀念ノ日更泊留タル、有名十八・一級師ノ仰體ヲ援助
 シタ、次ニ彼ハ湖南ハ行リタガ、ソコテハ共產派ノ勞働者ガ華南ノ大海港ヲ
 古代シ周恩來ノ指導下ニ於國ノ研礦ト行闇ノ土洋行地方ノ攻撃ニ對シテ十日
 日夏張ツタ、ソレカラ彼ハ廣州ハ行キ有名ナ廣州コンミユーンノ仰體ヲ行リ

四、成立ニ及スル證明書

本書ニ添付セラレタル日本語ニテ書カレ三〇七頁ヨリ前ルエドガ士、自ス

ノウ著中間の赤い墨ト墨スル昭和二十一年十二月二十日後晩ノ書籍ハ
分力譯譯シ永美書房ヲシテ序行ヒシメタル書籍ノ一ナルコトヲ證明ス

昭和二十二年四月十日 於東京

永 美 著 房

宇佐美 順次郎

杉 本 俊 明

右署名捺印ハ自分ノ面前ニ於テ爲サレタルモノナルコトヲ證明ス

同 日 於 同 所

立會人

岡 田 茂 正

Ref. No. #1015

文書ノ記立ニスル證明

本書ニ添付セル日本語ニテ筆カレタル三〇七頁目リ域ルエドガースノ
ウ等半佐美誠次郎、杉本俊朗共譯中日の赤い星ト題スル書第ハ昭和二
十一年十二月廿日永美書房ニ於テ行シタルモノナルコトヲ證明ス

昭和二十一年四月四日
於東京

永美書房
代表者 花 村 仁八郎

右署名捺印ハ自分ノ面前ニ於テナサレタルモノナルコトヲ證明ス

同 日 於 同 所

立會人
岡 田 茂 正